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but to several; and it seems as if they represent connecting links between these forms like ancestral types. There seem to exist, in the Tanganyika, numerous unknown species, chiefly in greater depths, but the author had no facilities to make a collection of the fauna of these depths.

The halolimnic fauna of the Tanganyika, as a whole, has a striking Jurassic character. This fauna is positively wanting in the Lakes Nyassa, Meru, and Bangweolo, and — according to Gregory's collections — in the Lakes Naiwasha, Elineteita, Baringo, and — according to Donaldson Smith's and Cavendish's collections — in Lake Rudolf. Moore is of the opinion that the former connection of the Tanganyika with the sea was in a northerly direction, through the Central African depression that is marked by the Lakes Albert and Albert-Edward to the Red Sea. Accordingly, we are to look for the same ancient fauna in these latter lakes, although their fauna is at present unknown.

It may be that this body of sea water in Central Africa continued to exist into Tertiary times, since we have some evidence — as the author points out — of the presence of marine Tertiary deposits west of the Victoria lake, which seem to extend southward to the neighborhood of the Lake Nyassa. A. E. O.

Swiss Rotifers.[1] — The appearance of the second part completes Dr. Weber's superbly illustrated monograph of the Rotifera of the Léman. This paper is by far the most complete account of this group which has appeared since the publication of Hudson and Gosse's *Manual.* In all, 127 species are described and figured with care. With commendable moderation Dr. Weber has refrained from describing any new species, but has devoted his attention to elaborate descriptions of the forms he has found and to an elucidation of their synonymy. The result is a courageous reduction in the number of species, as is attested by the fact that no less than 292 names appear as synonyms in the index which concludes the final paper. The genus Brachionus has been a fruitful field for the species maker, and it is here that our author has done most execution. This genus includes many extremely variable forms, and the question of specific limits here is a most difficult one to solve. It may be that the statistical study of the group will throw some light upon the problem. The desirability of some designation for the many variants is evident. Abundant biological data are included in the paper. Dr. Weber proposes a new solution for the Plœsoma enigma, restoring Ehrenberg's *P. lynceum* and recognizing Herrick's *P. lenticulare*.

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[1] Weber, E. F. Faune rotatorienne du bassin du Léman, 2me partie. Ploima et Scirtopoda. *Rev. Suisse de Zoöl,* T. v, pp. 355–785, Pls. 16–25, 1898.

C. A. K.

Trematode Anatomy.[1] — Kowalewski has given an extended account of the anatomy of certain avian trematodes. He describes a number of papillæ upon the ventral surface of *Echinostomum spathulatum* Rud., each traversed by a canal with granular contents. These structures are interpreted as the outlets of glands found in the adjacent parenchyma, though a direct connection of the two was not established. Similar organs were also observed on the ventral surface, on the suckers, on the dorsal side of the neck, and along the posterior margins of *Bilharzia polonica* M. Kow. These "openings of the cutaneous glands" resemble very much the structures found by Nickerson upon corresponding regions of *Stichocotyle nephropis*, and interpreted by him as cutaneous sense organs on account of their connection with ganglion cells in the parenchyma. The occurrence of sexual amphitypes in a number of species of the trematode genus Opisthorchis is also noted by the author. In parasites from the same host individual the two types of sexual asymmetry occur in about equal numbers.

C. A. K.

The Corpus Luteum in the Pig and Man[2] has been the subject of careful study by J. G. Clark. The origin of this structure has been a matter of long-standing dispute, some investigators maintaining that it arose from the connective tissue investment of the egg-follicle, and others that it came from the follicular epithelium. Clark's observations are strongly in favor of its connective tissue origin. Cessation of ovulation is shown to be not due to the disappearance of egg-follicles, but to a densification of the ovarian stroma, whereby the peripheral circulation of the ovary is so interfered with that the complete formation of the follicles is hindered.

The Albatross Brachyura. — Miss Mary J. Rathbun describes (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XXI, 1898) the brachyurous Crustacea collected by the fish commission steamer *Albatross* during a voyage

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[1] Kowalewski, M. Studya Helmintologiczne, V, *Rozprawy Wydz. mat. przyr.*, T. xxxv, 61 pp., Tab. I, II, 1898.

[2] Clark, J. G. The Origin, Growth, and Fate of the Corpus Luteum as observed in the Ovary of the Pig and Man, *The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports*, vol. vii (1898), No. 4, pp. 181–202, 2 pls.